

EXCHANGE:
Closing Quotations—
T.T. London 24/11d.
On Demand 24/11 1/4d.

The Hongkong Telegraph

(ESTABLISHED 1851)

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October 2, 1917. Temperature 6 a.m. 77 2 p.m. 80
Humidity 78 71

October 2, 1917. Temperature 6 a.m. 75 2 p.m. 80
Humidity 78 71

7765 日七十月八

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1917.

二拜禮 號二月十英港香

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REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

THE RAIDS ON LONDON.

Never Such a Week-end Experienced.

London, October 1.
London never had such a week-end as the one just past. A fall moon rose on Sunday evening in an overcast sky, with not a breath of wind. There was a slight ground fog. Police whistles conveyed the first warning of a raid, and these were quickly followed by a distant rumbling of guns. Then the aerial barrage opened with a terrific din, exceeding Saturday's and lasting over an hour. The scorching shells over the house-tops were most weird. When the firing ceased the streets in some parts were full of smoke. A notable feature was the absolute absence of panic. Everybody took shelter in tubes and cellars in the most orderly way. The severity of the barrage kept the main body of raiders at bay. Bombs seem to have been dropped on the outskirts of London. Some bombs dropped in a crowded working class locality, and bombs were also dropped in a similar locality not far from the first. The damage is not yet ascertainable. The bombs were all explosive and not incendiary. No fires resulted.

Telegrams from the Kent coast say that the raiders passed over in couples, under an incessant fire. One raider, beamed in by shells over the Thames estuary, flew hither and thither in a ring of fire like a frightened blue-bottle, but eventually escaped northwards. Mr. Lloyd George, who was spending the day in the country, returned to Downing Street in the evening. In an interview he said "I must take my share of the hammering." Everything points to the general effectiveness of our barrage tactics. The damage is comparatively trifling. It is reported that the Commander of Friday's raid descended in Holland and has been interned.

The Latest Casualties.

London, October 1.
A British official message says:—Last night, in the air-raid, nine people were killed and forty-two injured. Only two were killed in London. The material damage is not great. It is reported that an enemy machine was brought down off Dover.

German Cities to be Raided.

London, October 1.
The Daily Chronicle understands that ruthless British air-raids on German cities are imminent.

The German Account.

London, October 1.
A German official wireless message says:—Our airmen bombed military buildings and warehouses in inner London, also Margate and Dover. All the machines returned.

OUR NAVAL AIRMEN AGAIN BUSY.

London, October 1.
The Admiralty announces:—Naval aircraft on Saturday night dropped several tons of bombs with good results on the lock-gates at Zeebrugge, St. Denis Western aerodrome, Thourout aerodrome, Bruges works, and trains. We caused a large fire at St. Denis Western. There were several aerial combats, two enemy machines being destroyed and driven down completely out of control. We also drove down a Gotha machine, believed to be damaged. All our machines returned.

BRITISH FLAG FOR VERDUN.

London, October 1.
According to Reuter's correspondent at Paris, Lieutenant General Sir John Cowans, Quartermaster General, in presenting, in the name of His Majesty the King, a British flag to the town of Verdun, declared that the free nations of the British Empire were never more closely united because the bonds had been cemented by so much common sacrifice. He added:—"We are resolved, side by side with your superb Army, to secure the triumph of liberty and justice. They are helping our eyes to be fixed on the approaching victory in which the Army at Verdun, by its constant valour, will have a glorious and imperishable share."

THE MESOPOTAMIAN SUCCESS.

Most Complete Yet Recorded.

London, October 1.
The Mesopotamian success is considered the greatest victory won in the Euphrates and the most complete since the beginning of the Mesopotamian campaign. Additional importance is attached to the victory as the Germans were recently hitting at an offensive against Bagdad by this very route.

RUSSIAN AFFAIRS.

The Country's Only Hope.

London, October 1.
Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd states that the Democratic Conference was marked by the outspoken speeches of General Katchin, the delegate representing all the Military Committees at the Front. He declared that the country could not be saved unless the fighting spirit of the army was re-established and the soldiers' distrust of officers uprooted. A Cossack delegate announced that the Cossacks would defend the Republic and support the Government.

A RUSSIAN ADVANCE.

London, October 1.
A Russian wireless official message states:—"We pressed back the enemy from posts in the Spitali Farm sector, in the Riga region, advancing a thousand yards."

OPERATIONS ON SALONICA FRONT.

London, October 1.
Reuter's correspondent at Salonica says that artillery and aeroplanes are continually harassing the enemy on the entire front, but there is nothing important since the recent Franco-Albanian success west of Lake Ochrid, where considerable progress has been made. Two thousand Austrians have been taken prisoner. Most of them are weak and untrained.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

THE WESTERN FRONT.

Marked German Artillery Activity.

London, October 1.
Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—There was marked hostile artillery firing during the night east and north of Ypres, and in the Nieuport sector.

Much Aerial Work.

London, October 1.
A French communique says:—There was violent artillery firing during the night on both banks of the Meuse, especially between the Meuse and Besonvaux. After a lively bombardment in the sector of Forges, the Germans attempted to reach our lines. Our fire easily repulsed them. Another attempt on the right bank of the Meuse also failed. Enemy aeroplanes last night bombed the region of Bar-le-Duc, causing damage and casualties. Five enemy aeroplanes were brought down and seven others fell uncontrolled in their own lines. Our air squadrons bombed railway stations, aerodromes, cantonments and works, causing violent fires at Fresnoy and Legrand. As reprisal for bombardments on the open town of Bar-le-Duc two of our aeroplanes last night dropped three hundred kilograms of bombs on the fortified city of Stizgart.

A German Story.

London, October 1.
A German official wireless message says:—"There is intense artillery fire along the coast and the Ypres bend. Anglo-French airmen wrought considerable damage in Belgium, there being numerous civilian victims."

THE NEW ITALIAN SUCCESS.

London, October 1.
An Italian official message states:—"We completely repulsed attacks on the Bainsias Plateau. The prisoners captured now number 2,019. We repulsed attacks at Valdifreddo, capturing a large quantity of ammunition and explosives."

AUSTRALIAN LABOUR DISPUTE.

London, October 1.
Reuter's correspondent at Sydney says the Southern and Western, and also several Northern Miners' Lodges, have practically unanimously accepted the Government terms. A general resumption of work is likely on Wednesday.

CHINA AND JAPAN.

London, October 1.
Reuter's correspondent at New York says that Viscount Ishii, in the course of his speech at the banquet in honour of the Japanese Mission, affirmed that the closed door in China had never been and would never be the policy of the Japanese Government, which welcomed all co-operation and competition tending towards the betterment of equal opportunity.

THE UNREST IN CHINA.

London, October 1.
According to Reuter's correspondent at Peking, the Government has ordered the arrest of Dr. Sun Yat-sen, the leader of the Republican extremists and his associates, who recently established a so-called Military Government at Canton. Up to the present there are no further developments in the revolt at Liating which was mentioned in a message on September 23. A peaceful settlement is hoped for.

A New Election Law.

London, October 1.
Reuter's correspondent at Peking says the National Council has been convoked for the purpose of drawing up a new Election Law, after which Parliament will be elected as soon as possible. It is believed that this will have a pacifying effect on the more moderate Southern leaders, the chief of whom, Luk Wing-ting, Inspector General of Kwangtung and Kwangsi, was the instigator of the recent revolt at Liating.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

THE WESTERN FRONT.

British Repulse German Efforts.

London, Sept. 30.
Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—Early this morning three attacks on the positions between Tower Hamlets and Polygon Wood were repulsed with loss. The first southward of Rontelbeko was beaten off by our fire before reaching the position. Shortly afterwards, infantry advanced astride the Ypres Menin Road under cover of a thick smoke barrage and accompanied by flamethrowers. Detachments drove in our forward post, but an immediate counter-attack recaptured the post, taking a number of prisoners and machine guns. Later our artillery broke up an attempt to repeat the attack. The enemy raided trenches eastward of Loos but when retiring across No Man's Land were pursued. We recaptured the only prisoner, and killed or made prisoners a number of the enemy.

Despite unfavourable weather our aeroplanes on Saturday and at night continued to vigorously bomb aerodromes, dumps and railways, releasing seven tons of bombs. The chief target was Controde aerodrome, where a large fire was caused. A Naval pilot set on fire and destroyed a balloon shed. There have been comparatively few combats. A German machine was brought down and two of ours are missing. One was seen to land under control.

French Aerial Raids.

Paris, Oct. 1.
A communique states: Three German attacks on Berry-au-Bac were repulsed. German aeroplanes, however, Dun-kirk and the French on the night of Sept. 28 bombed the station at Colmar, and enemy establishments north of Soissons, dropping successfully four tons of bombs.

BRITISH MISSION TO CANADA.

New York, Oct. 1.
A British War Mission headed by Lord Northcliffe and Lord Reading is proceeding to Ottawa to discuss various aspects of British, Canadian and American finance, food and munition supplies.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

BIG SUCCESS IN MESOPOTAMIA.

London, Sept. 30.
A British Mesopotamia official message states:—"We attacked and advanced our position at Musaid, four miles eastward of Ramadil, on Friday. After occupying Musaid Ridge we attacked the main positions in the region of Ramadil from the south-east. Meanwhile the cavalry moved wide, round to the westward of the town and after a severe battle all day carried the main positions, enclosing Ramadil eastwards, south-eastwards and southwards. Two miles from the town the cavalry completed the land corridor to the Euphrates running on the north side of the town. The enemy attempted at night-time to break out westward but the cavalry headed him back."

The attack was resumed at day break on Saturday and by nine in the morning the enemy was surrendering everywhere. The captures include guns, arms, ammunitions, much material and several thousand prisoners, including Ahmed Bey and his staff. The enemy was entirely surprised and practically the whole of the Ramadil garrison fell into our hands. Our troops displayed great gallantry, determination and endurance under most difficult conditions. Another column from Bagdad on Thursday night encountered the cavalry and in a sharp skirmish we inflicted casualties and took four prisoners and 300 supply camels.

ANOTHER RAID ON LONDON.

London, Sept. 30.
A British official message states: Two groups of aeroplanes and others flying singly crossed the Kent and Essex coast between 6.40 and 8 in the evening and approached London. Ten penetrated the outer defences but only four or five reached London. Bombs are reported to have been dropped in Kent, Essex and London. The casualties and damage are not yet known.

HOW GERMANY RECEIVES FOOD.

New York, Oct. 1.
The "New York Times" publishes the report of the negotiations between the Dutch Agricultural Bureau and the German organisation showing that the Germans have demanded an overwhelming percentage of the exports. The American Government regards such agreement as inequitable and will probably not permit food shipments until it is modified.

FRESH ITALIAN SUCCESS.

London, Sept. 30.
An Italian official message states: A sudden bold attack improved our position on the south-eastern edge of the Bainsias Plateau, capturing high ground southward of Podlaka and south-eastward of Madoni. We took prisoner 49 officers and 1,300 men, and maintained our positions against violent counter-attacks. The enemy's attempts to dislodge us between Selladidol and Monte San Gabriele failed completely and we made prisoners of 80. Our air squadrons bombed with excellent results enemy depots at Berje and military works at Pola. One has not returned. We brought down

AMERICAN TELEGRAMS.

German Intrigues in America.
The following are taken from the *Marine Daily Bulletin*:—

Washington, September 23.—The Official Bulletin publishes an expose of German propaganda, intrigue and plots, quoting letters seized in April, 1916, which show that the von Ingle raid was financed and directed by the German Embassy, while strikes, sabotage, explosions, Mexican anti-Americanism, Irish anti-British sentiment, and a spy system with wide ramifications were all supported by Germany money.

Congressmen Flood has conferred with Mr. Lansing, and a probe by the House of Representatives of Heflin's charge that he could name 14 members of the House and Senate who had acted suspiciously in connection with alleged efforts on the part of Germany to influence the law-making branch of the American Government.

Senator La Follette May Face Treason Charge.
St. Paul, Minnesota, September 22.—Governor J.A.A. Burns today announced that the Minnesota State Government was investigating a speech made here on Thursday by Senator La Follette in which the war policies of the United States were criticised.

The Minnesota Governor declared that if the address were found to be seditious, the Public Safety Committee of Minnesota would arrest the Wisconsin Senator.

American Engineers Get Expatriate of Fire.
Paris, September 22.—American engineers with the Pershing expedition in France have received their September of fire. Their coolness in going about their first battle orders is praised.

General Bliss Now Chief of Staff.

Washington, September 22.—General Tasker H. Bliss has succeeded General Hugh Scott as Chief of Staff of the American Army.

What The Huns Hoped To Do.
Washington, September 25.—Senator J. Hamilton Lewis, speaking in the Upper House here yesterday afternoon, made the statement that he knew that the German von Goeth of the Imperial German Navy had told Admiral Dewey, when the American fleet was lying in Manila Bay just after the destruction of the Spanish squadron, that Germany would commence a war within 15 years, would capture Paris, subjugate Great Britain, seize New York and Washington and hold them for a big indemnity, and would then break the Monroe doctrine and dominate all of South America.

Argentina Mobilises Naval Forces.

Washington, September 25.—A dispatch from Buenos Aires states that many there regard the German Note as unsatisfactory, and as having arrived too late to prevent hostilities.

The Argentine General Staff has made complete plans to name campaign commanders and the mobilisation of the Argentine Navy has been ordered.

Mr. Lansing and the Passport Plan.

Washington, September 25.—Mr. Lansing has announced that he has the names of those persons who accepted German money in the passport fraud case.

Mr. Heflin Explains Pro-German Charges.

Washington, September 25.—Congressman Heflin today explained his charges against the German Embassy in Washington.

DON'T FORGET.

TO-DAY.

Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.
New Hongkong Cinematograph—9.15 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

B. H. K. Yacht Club—Annual meeting; 5.30 p.m.
Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.
New Hongkong Cinematograph—9.15 p.m.

Thursday, October 4.

Theatre Royal.—Christian Science Lecture; 5.30 p.m.
B. H. K. Yacht Club—Annual Meeting at 5.30 p.m.

Congress who had accepted German money, to-day explains that he does not charge that the congressmen were bribed. He says that several pacifists, however, were known to have lost in gambling games in which pro-Germans played.

Pacific Vessel Has Narrow Escape.

San Francisco, September 25.—The captain of the *Bayo Maru*, just arrived here from Chile, reports that a bomb was concealed in nitrate sacks in the hold. Two members of the crew were killed by the explosion when the internal machine went off, and the cargo caught fire. It was extinguished, however, after a desperate fight.

Sammy in Bat is Line on West Front.

Washington, September 25.—A report from the British front states that the American regiment has been in the first line and has already been bombed. Two American "Sammys" were wounded.

International Committee to Control Sugar.

Washington, September 21.—The Food Administration, Mr. Hoover, has announced the formation of an international sugar committee which will make all sugar purchases for America and her Allies and will handle the larger part of the world's output. The American members of the committee are Messrs. Ralph Baber, Earle, Williamson and Jamison.

U.S. Copper Price Fixed by Agreement.

Washington, September 21.—It is announced that the price of copper has been fixed at 23.1-2 cents a pound by agreement between the producers and the Government. The price will be the same both to the Government and to the public, and the mine operators agree not to cut wages or to diminish their output during the continuation of the war.

Censorship Clause in Enemy Trading Bill.

Washington, September 21.—In conference a clause providing that censorship of the mails and telegraphs shall be governed by Presidential regulations has been incorporated in the Enemy Trading Bill.

(This indicates that the measure has not been passed by both Houses in exactly the same form, and an agreement in conference must be reached before it becomes an Act and goes to the President for his signature.)

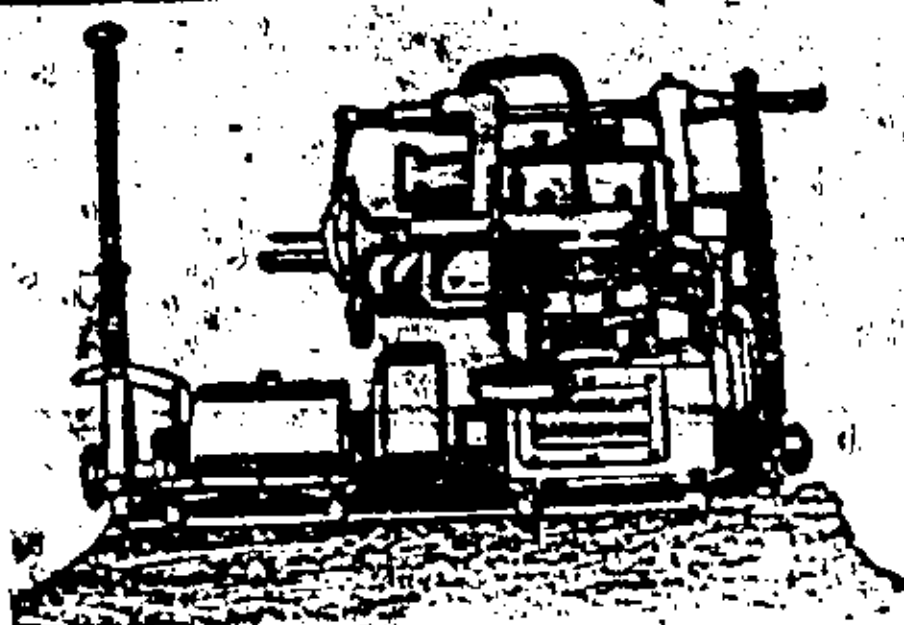
American Engineers at Work in France.

Washington, September 21.—A dispatch from American headquarters in France states that American Army engineers are now working a strategic railway, and are constructing the French military authorities, having flying ammunition and supplies.

American Officers in France Decorated.

Washington, September 21.—Two American officers on duty in France have been decorated for gallantry in action. One is a Major and the other a Captain.

NOTICES.



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MARINE MOTORS.**

DEMONSTRATIONS AND FULL PARTICULARS, ON APPLICATION TO
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THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE CO.

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Principal feature:- Small Premium, Liberal Surrender Value,
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ESTABLISHED 1883.
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CABLE LAID 1 1/2" to 1 3/4" CIRCUMFERENCE
4 STRAND 3" to 10" CIRCUMFERENCE

Oil-Drilling Cables of any size up to 3,000 feet in length.
Priced, Samples and full particulars will be forwarded on application.
SHEWAN TOMES & CO. General Managers.

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NOBBS' ASTHMA CURE

will give you certain, prompt relief and secure a good night's rest. This, the only genuine cure for Asthma, discovered by Mr. NOBBS, a qualified Chemist, and a sufferer for many years, will, if taken when necessary, effect a radical cure of this terrible incurable malady.
Obtainable at Messrs. A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd. and all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors.
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**THE OCEAN MARINE
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**THE RAILWAY PASSENGERS
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FIRST-CLASS RESIDENTIAL AND TOURIST HOTEL. Unrivalled for Comfort, Health and Convenience. Telephone in every room; prompt collection and delivery of parcels to Central. Moderate Tariff and Excellent Cuisine, Roof Garden and Social Rooms. European Banquet Meals Served.
P. O. PEUSTER, Manager.

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A first-class string Orchestra renders selections from 8.30 P.M. to 11.30 P.M.
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For further particulars apply:-
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ELECTRIC LIFTS AND LIGHTING.
TELEPHONE ON EACH FLOOR.
HOTEL LAUNCH MEETS ALL STREAMERS.
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J. WITTEKILL, Manager.

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NOTICES.

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is especially adapted for overcoming the undue perspiration and sensitiveness of the feet during hot weather. This powder will be found invaluable for correcting those uncomfortable conditions of the feet which arise from excessive perspiration, fatigue, burning, etc.
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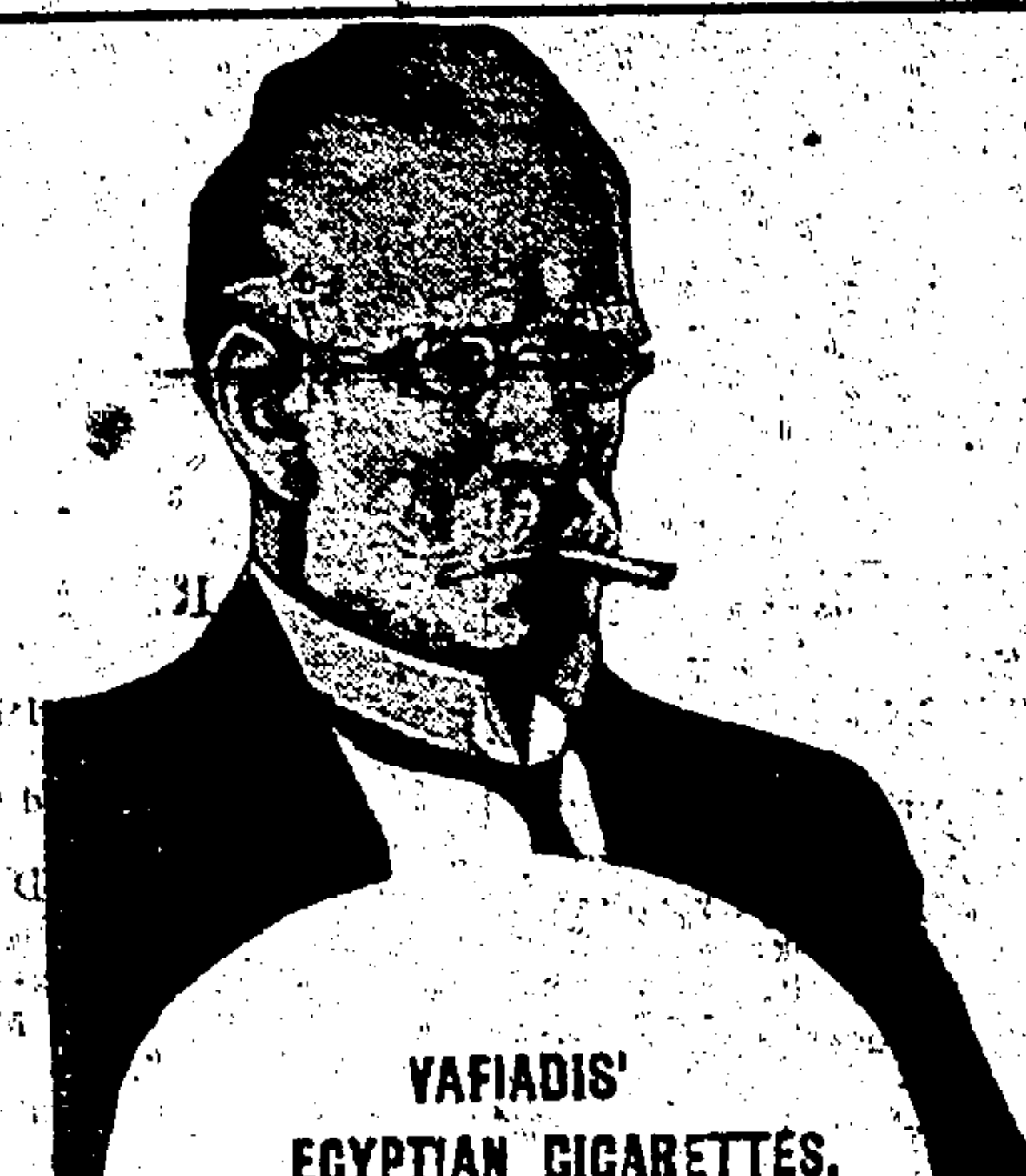
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Extra Fine (Grand Format) " " " "	50
Nectar " " " " " " " "	2.35
Yildiz " " " " " " " "	1.10
Club Size " " " " " " " "	40
Non Plus Ultra " " " " " " " "	3.60
" " " " " " " "	1.85
" " " " " " " "	75
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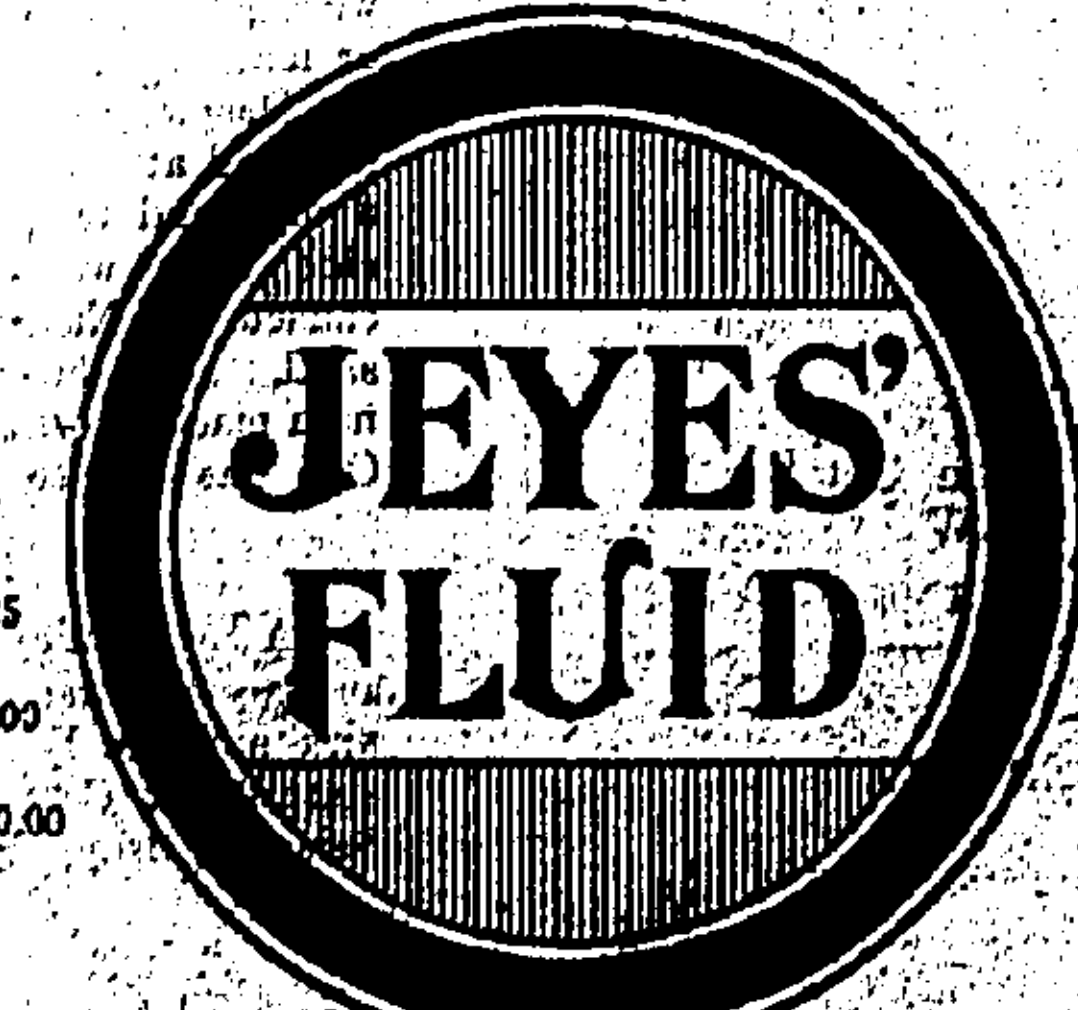
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GENERAL NEWS.

A Sensible Parson.
The vicar of Willesden, N.W., invites his congregation to his garden after Sunday evening service "to chat and smoke, and see how my onions are doing."

A Japanese Tragedy.
A sad tragedy is reported from the north. One Shuntaro Tadatsuki, formerly a middle-school teacher of English and ethics (aged 34), and his wife, aged 30, living in Shitaya, Tokio, committed suicide last Thursday morning after strangling their children, Tochihiro, a boy of age 10, and Shiso, a two-year-old girl, and a baby. Difficulty in expiring a living is given as the cause.

Engine Driver Over 70.
An engine driver, aged 71, in the employ of the London and North Western Railway Co., fell off the footplate at New Street Station, Birmingham, and was killed. At the inquest an official of the company said that in normal time a man of 70 would not be driving an engine. During the war, however, they had many drivers over 70 years of age, but they were working local trains.

Last of Seven Killed.
The following notice recently appeared in the Times:- "Second Lieutenant Frederick Charles Westmott, who was killed on July 31, was the eighth son of Canon and Mrs. Westmott, of Cornwall. He was a scholar of Marlborough College and had entered Trinity College, Cambridge. He would have been twenty years of age this month. He is one of nine brothers, seven of whom have been serving their country, two of them having now been killed in action and five wounded."

Earl and his Pheasants.
"Gentle," said Lord Kimberley at the Norfolk War Agricultural Committee, "is a thing of the past. I have no keener, and I am encouraging them, although I can't get pheasants. Kill all the game. It is a luxury and amusement for the rich. If we are going to have intensive cultivation there will have to be very little game. I rejoice to say that I put my foot in a number of pheasants' nests purposely to destroy them. If I saw the last pheasant I would kill it and eat it." Sir Ailwyn Ffellowes, who presided, admitted that the stock of game must be kept down. If it was not the committee must take action.

Soldiers on Clerical Work.
Mr. Thorne, having asked the Under-Secretary for War whether he was aware of the ill-effects created in various parts of the country by the sending back to the trenches of wounded soldiers while there are numbers of fit soldiers in England doing clerical work, Mr. Macpherson replied as follows:- "Soldiers doing clerical work at home should be of categories lower than A. Instructions are and have been issued, and action is constantly taken, to give effect to this policy. No man who has returned from an expeditionary force is sent back to his unit abroad unless he is in category A. Every man who is fit for general service is required abroad."

The Attack on U. S. Transports.
The Washington correspondent of the Times reported on August 2: The report of Admiral Gleaves, commanding the torpedo boat destroyer flotilla, which destroyed the first American contingent to France, has just been made public. It seems clearly established that the Germans were advised of the approximate route of the Americans and submarines were assigned to intercept them. The flagship was the first to be attacked, and escaped apparently through a fortuitous jumping of the runner which led to a charging of the Germans and a sounding of the alarm, which caused the enemy to believe that he had been discovered and to fire prematurely. The second division encountered some opposition, and the Admiral believes that one was sunk by an anti-aircraft bomb. The third division was also attacked, and the fourth division was also attacked.

GENERAL NEWS.

Transferred.
Mr. S. A. Magnusson of Messrs. Andersen, Meyer & Co., Tientsin, has been transferred to Hankow on promotion as export manager for the firm in that port, says the Peking and Tientsin Times.

An Old Custom.

In giving an account of the marriage of Mr. "Tommy" Hutchinson to Miss Shearer, the G. C. Post says in the absence of banes, for which there was no time, the names of the contracting parties were cried at Renfrew Cross according to old custom.

Enemy Subjects from China.

The Dutch steamer, Oranji, with the enemy subjects from China on board, arrived at Nagasaki on Sept. 20. A Japanese gun-boat and two torpedo boats were in port during the steamer's stay and communication between the enemy subjects and persons ashore was strictly prohibited.

Financial Panic at Tientsin.

Something like a financial panic recently prevailed at Tientsin as the result of the refusal of the government railways to accept bank notes. This has killed the value of notes and the market is inoperative. The Chamber of Commerce has appealed to the Government for remedy, says the Peking Gazette.

Chang Fan's Property.

The police have taken steps to confiscate Chang Fan's property in Peking and the confiscated property will be offered for sale to the public. The proceeds therefrom will be devoted for charitable work, according to the report of the vernacular paper. One big business premises which is now rented to the merchants as a bazaar outside Chien Men has been taken over by the police. Chang Fan's estate agent in charge of the said building together with a few thousand dollars collected therefrom have been taken to the police station. Investigations are being made to locate other properties in possession of the said monarchist and it is understood that there are some five or six business premises, which will be confiscated by the police.

Successful Claim for a Penny.

The London General Omnibus Company made a successful claim at West London County Court yesterday for a penny fare. Mr. Stonehurst, the company's counsel, said that on May 25 the defendant, Mrs. Bigg, residing at Emperor's Gate, Kensington, and her daughter got on to an omnibus at Kensington Church and travelled to Earl's Court road. The defendant then refused to pay the penny fare because she could not get a seat on the top. Mrs. Bigg did not defend the action, but wrote as follows: "Mrs. Bigg would be glad if the London General Omnibus Company would cease bothering her. The conductor was very rude and impertinent and refused to allow her and her daughter to descend as they wished within two minutes of entering the bus and on not being allowed to go on the top after buying seven six or seven people get off the top and only two go up. The conductor, William Whalley, denied that he was rude and declared that there was no room on top for the two ladies. Judgment for the company was entered and Mr. Stonehurst asked for special costs. His Honor granted the application, allowing costs on scale "A."

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Working-Class Houses.

The President of the Local Government Board has appointed a committee to consider questions of building construction in connection with the provision of dwellings for the working classes in England and Wales, and to report on the methods of securing economy and dispatch in the provision of such buildings. Sir J. Tudor Walters, M.P., is chairman.

Prison for Kissing Girls.

In fining a man £4 and £1 costs for assaulting a girl by kissing her, Alderman Sir John Baddley, sitting at Guildhall recently, said that a great number of young women were now employed in the City, and they must be protected against acts of this kind. So far as he was concerned, any further offence of this nature would be punished by imprisonment without the option of a fine.

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G. P. O.

Any European, Non-Asiatic or Indian desiring to leave the Colony should apply in person at the Central Police Station between the hours of 9 a.m. to 4 p.m. and 2 p.m. to 4 p.m. daily. Applicants will be required to produce Passports or identification papers.

All persons with certain exceptions who remain in the Colony for more than 7 days are required to Register themselves under the REGISTRATION OF PERSONS ORDINANCE 1916. Forms of Registration giving the particulars required, may be obtained at the G. P. O. and at all Police Stations.

The Penalty for non-compliance is a fine not exceeding \$50.

NOTICE.

8% MILITARY LOAN

THIRD DRAWING FOR REDEMPTION.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to the public that the third drawing for the redemption of the 8% Military Loan will take place in Peking on 2nd October 1917, the total amount to be drawn being \$1,700,000. The serial numbers of drawn bonds will be published in the Government Gazette.

THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE
Peking, 2nd September, 1917.

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The "Hongkong Telegraph" is now on sale at, and will be delivered to subscribers by, the Dairy Farm Company, Ltd., Shamsham, Canton, who have been appointed our agents there.

By Order, "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."

The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1917.

GERMANY'S PEACE MANOEUVRES.

The latest German official to take upon himself the impossible task of "explaining" Germany's policy in the light of her reply to the Pope's Note is Herr Kuehlmann, the recently appointed Foreign Secretary who, along with Dr. Michaelis, the successor in the Chancellorship to the rather wobbly-minded von Bethmann Hollweg, is an adept juggler with words. What Herr Kuehlmann has to say regarding the situation is much more interesting than accurate, so far as it represents the real state of Germany's feelings regarding the war at the present time. Like the Chancellor, he is at great pains to hide Germany's growing anxiety as to a speedy peace being effected, and is also, considering the state of affairs that actually prevails, disposed to carry out his part with as much effrontery. Were it not for the fact that Germany is more than ever eagerly longing for some country or some personage, such as his Holiness the Pope, to mediate, and thus bring a ray of hope into the gathering darkness of Germany's prospects, the speech addressed to us as having been delivered by Herr Kuehlmann would scarcely merit more than a passing and a sarcastic reference.

It is, however, not wholly unprofitable to note the plausible manner in which the worthy Foreign Secretary seeks to make the best of the very difficult position in which he finds himself. Like Dr. Michaelis, however, he merely succeeds in proving how eagerly Germany desires peace now that she finds that her position is going from bad to worse. Herr Kuehlmann endeavours to convey the impression that the Pope, in taking the initiative, has performed what he (Herr Kuehlmann) describes as "an imperishable page of glory in the annals of Papal diplomacy." His Holiness has certainly done his utmost to hasten those peace negotiations which we all desire, and it must be said that, on the whole, the Vatican's Note was such that it might reasonably have formed the basis of at least the preliminary stages in a discussion among the belligerents. Germany, however, in praising the Papal diplomacy, ignores the fact that she neglected to refer to what, in the opinion of the Allies, is the most vital point in any peace negotiations that may be initiated, namely, the position and the future of Belgium. Germany, in ignoring this question, shows the hollowness of her protestations, for she knows as well as Britain the importance that is rightly attached to this point.

As has been said over and over again, if Germany really desires peace all that she has to do is to express, clearly and definitely, her willingness—as a preliminary to further proceedings—to evacuate Belgium. Herr Kuehlmann says that the Papal Note has made it possible for Germany again to "expound" "without ambiguity" the national German policy. Germany's omission of all reference to Belgium may not make her reply to the Vatican more ambiguous, than it unquestionably is in many respects, but it certainly makes it impossible for the Allies to treat it seriously. Germany knows only too well the only basis of peace that can appeal to the Allies, and she merely emphasises her apparently inexcusable arrogance by ignoring simple facts. Germany craves for peace—which her position on the Western Front and the ever-lightening pressure of the British blockade makes imperative—much in the nature of a suppliant, and it is for her to state her case clearly and fully, just as it is for the Allies to declare their views on the German situation. Germany must make it clear that she desires peace on the only basis likely to prove acceptable to the Allies at the present time.

Government Servants and Presents.

The case in which a Japanese merchant was prosecuted for offering a gold watch and chain to an official of the Imports and Exports Department, with a view to influencing his conduct as a public servant, leaves a rather nasty taste in the mouth, not because of the circumstances revealed by the actual prosecution, but by reason of certain other facts which it brought to light. In this particular instance the Crown failed to prove its case, and the defendant was therefore quite rightly discharged. But inasmuch as that the practice permitting Government servants to accept presents was admitted, the Department concerned does not come any too well out of the matter. In his opening statement, the Attorney General was at some pains to explain that though it might be a common practice for presents to be given in business outside the Government, "it was illegal in the Civil Service." Yet it was stated during the hearing that instructions had been issued to the effect that certain gifts by Japanese firms should not be refused and that they were in fact accepted. Some attempt was made to palliate the irregularity of the procedure by drawing a distinction between kinds of presents and the seasons during which they are given. But, as we see the matter, such arguments are totally beside the point. It surely does not matter whether the present is a turkey, a wheelbarrow or a gold watch—it is a present none the less; and the Attorney General lays it definitely down that it is "illegal" for Civil Servants to accept gifts. If that is the case, why is the rule not enforced in all its strictness, irrespective of the season or the nature of the presents?

What Will Happen?

It will be extremely interesting to watch the developments in connection with the order issued by the Peking Government for the arrest of Dr. Sun Yat-sen and his followers for illegally setting up a so-called Military Government in Canton and inciting general risings against the constituted authority of the country. The order, we are told, has been issued to the various Provincial authorities, presumably Kwangtung amongst others, and the Tachun at Canton, who has rather deftly avoided close association with the Kuomintang stormy petrel, is therefore placed in a rather uncomfortable position. He has now reached the parting of the ways, when he must decide between loyalty to the Government or subordination to Dr. Sun. Anyhow, whatever stand he takes, there can be no doubting the correctness of the Peking Government's attitude. Sun Yat-sen and his foolish associates are plotters against constituted authority; and their arrest and trial is the only course open to the Government.

More About Air-Raid.

Aerial raids on London are now of such frequent occurrence that it seems almost superfluous to comment upon them. They will continue, as we have long considered, so long as similar raids are not made on German towns. Such raids would of course be in the nature of reprisals but they would be fully justified because of the many attacks which Germany has made on England. It is abhorrent to humane people to sanction such attacks, with their wanton destruction and indiscriminate slaughter, but the Germans have made no other course possible. And, knowing the Germans as we now do, we should have no hesitation in believing that aerial raids on their towns would have a very salutary effect and might probably cause them to conclude that the more legitimate forms of warfare are after all the proper ones to adopt. Until, however, the Huns are made to realise this, aerial raids should be made—and ruthlessly made—on German towns and cities. That the authorities at home are at last awakening to this idea is evident from one of the latest telegrams to hand in which it is stated on the authority of the "Daily Chronicle" that "ruthless British air raids on German cities are imminent."

DAY BY DAY.

VISIBLE GOVERNMENTS ARE THE TOYS OF SOME NATIONS, THE DISEASES OF OTHERS, THE HARNESS OF SOME, THE NECESSITY OF ALL.—Ruskin.

To-morrow's Anniversary.
To-morrow is the first anniversary of the resignation of Marquis Okuma, Premier of Japan.

The Dollar.
The opening rate of the dollar on demand to-day was 2s. 11½d. The closing rate will be found on Page 1.

Telegram Delays.
The Great Northern Telegraph Co. announces that the Japanese landlines to Yokohama and Tokyo are interrupted and telegrams to and from these places are, therefore, subject to some delay.

One Infected Rat.
During the week ending September 15, there were 2,067 rats caught and examined in the Colony, and during the following week 2,059. Of this latter number, one, found at Kowloon, was discovered to be infected with plague.

The Colony's Death Rate.
At the meeting of the Sanitary Board to-day, returns were presented showing that the death rate of the Colony for the month of August was 27.1. For the week ending September 16 it was 25.1 per thousand per annum, as against 29.00 for the corresponding period of last year.

Acknowledgements.
The Council General of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul begs to acknowledge with thanks the following donations to the funds of the Society:—Chev. J. M. Alves, \$25; Mr. G. J. Siqueira, \$15; Anonymous, \$5 (through the Rev. Rector of St. Joseph's Church).

The Colony's Health.
During last week there were four cases of enteric fever (two fatal), one fatal occurrence of purpura fever and one non-fatal case of paratyphoid fever. One of the sufferers from enteric was a Japanese, while in the paratyphoid case the patient was a Britisher; all the rest were Chinese.

Portuguese Banquet.
The Portuguese community at Shamsham, Canton, in celebration of the 7th Anniversary of the Portuguese Republic, are giving a grand banquet in the Victoria Hotel at that city on the 5th inst., for which invitations have since been issued by Mr. Augusto M. P. Vital, the representative of the Grupo Patrioico de Shamsham.

A Concealed Weapon.
A Chinese was charged before Mr. A. Dyer Ball, at the Police Court this morning, with being in possession of a Mauser pistol. Defendant said a man at Yuenai gave it to him to bring to Hongkong, and promised him \$3. The sergeant in charge of the case said the weapon was concealed in some salt fish in a vessel. His Worship inflicted a fine of \$25.

Military Outing.
On Saturday last the Detachment Army Ordnance Corps, together with the wives and families of both past and present members, had a most enjoyable bathing picnic at Stanley. Splendid weather conditions prevailed, in spite of the heavy showers which fell during the morning. After a pleasant dip, an excellent tea was served and a hearty vote of thanks was passed to the subscribers of the Services Entertainment Fund for the good time provided at their expense.

Armed Robbery Charge.
Two men were charged before Mr. J. R. Woods, at the Police Court this morning, with armed robbery at Yuenai. The case, as outlined by the Police, was to the effect that a Chinese lady and her son were leaving the Tai Yai Cinema at Yuenai when the lady was knocked down by two men, who stole a wrist watch from her. The son was also attacked and while struggling was stabbed in the arm, and having to be taken to hospital. The crime of the two women was heard by a man from the cinema who rushed to their assistance. One of the men with a knife ran into his arms. The case was adjourned.

GAMBLING.

STRONG PULPIT DENUNCIATION.

Rev. J. K. Macdonald and the War Bond Drawing.

In this sermon at the Union Church on Sunday morning, the Rev. J. K. Macdonald dealt with the question of gambling. He took as his text—"Ye that forsake the Lord, that forget My holy mountain, that prepare a table for Fortune, and fill up mingled wine unto Destiny; I will destine you to the sword, and ye shall all bow down to the slaughter; because when I called ye did not hear; but ye said which was evil in mine eyes, and chose that wherein I delighted not."—Isaiah 65/11-12 R.V.

In the course of his sermon, the reverend gentleman said:—The Israelites, forsaking Jehovah, entered into communion with Philistines or Syrian gods named Gad and Meni, representing luck and fate respectively. This spreading of tables and mingling of wine suggests a worship associated with gaming and drinking. It is of the former I wish to speak. Fortune and Destiny receive a vast amount of worship in quarters where no graven images are set up to symbolise them. And you cannot do that without the same unfaithfulness as of old to the true God. You cannot lay out your life on luck without proportionately dropping your trust in Divine Providence. God's children need not call in the gipsy wife to tell their fortune. They do not look to the roulette table for their living, not even to the card table for pocket-money. These things are just so many branches of the filial relationship between souls and God. It is an infidel business at bottom.

It may be true that the gambling instinct is inherent in human nature, what is certain is that it does not flourish in a heart which is being transformed by grace. For gambling is essentially a heathenism. Your gambled dollars are placed, so far as it is in your power to place them, outside the sphere in which the writ of Providence runs. You abandon all Christian stewardship over them. You even abandon all intelligent control, for what becomes of them is determined by the turn of a card, the dots on a domino, the flick of a coin, the number of a lottery ticket. Yet money represents men's lives; have you a right to use it so? Gambling puts God out of life, so far as it goes, both with regard to your property and your personality. Where chance is let in, the Father is shut out. When you appeal to luck, you close the door on prayer.

Inevitably, therefore, gambling has always been a characteristic and devastating vice of pagan society. Not but that it has been indulged in also under nominally Christian auspices, but there it is never quite at home, for its root principles, luck and greed, are irreconcilable with the gospel. Doubtless you can find Christian ecclesiastics to justify it, but the justification takes pretty much the form of an apology, and is accompanied by so many reservations that the average man has small respect for it. Having once induced some good-natured Bishop to grant that under certain circumstances a mild gamble may not be a sin, the average man goes the way of his inclinations at a pace no episcopal nimbleness can keep up with. There is without doubt a certain irreligiousness about the appeal to chance for gain. That is not to say that every man who takes a throw at dice or jinx a sweepstake is a godless and immoral character. What I do say is that if religion is much of a reality to you, you will find little to attract you in such pursuits; and if you do fall in with them it will not be with a perfectly easy mind.

No doubt there is a mass of people to whom all this will seem like spun—pious

—and many seem to dread piety more than sin. Many years ago a friend asked me to speak to his class of youths upon this subject, he being deeply concerned, like most reflecting citizens in the North of England, at the alarming amount of betting amongst young people, and greatly interested in his boys. "Now," he said, "it is no use telling them it is wrong; you must show them they are sure to lose by it." "If so," I answered, "you are the man to do it yourself. It is a matter of mathematics and the working of law of averages. These lads cannot have come to sixteen years of age without getting to know that no person knows anything about anything from a business point of view, but they will pay attention to a partner in a big commercial firm." However, I went, and gave the boys some figures, also facts, so much more eloquent, from observation. Even a person knows a ruined home when he sees one, can recognise a broken character, and a spoiled ear. He is evoked into patch these up, not seldom by the very people who have flouted his messages as fine spun, rejected his sober judgment, as idealism, or despised it as so much puritanism or professionalism. And I have seen enough with my own eyes, illustrating broad facts open to common knowledge, to have made me determine long ago that under no social pressure, no bait of passing expediency, no plea of a good object, can I take anything to do with any raffle, lottery, sweepstake or game for money, be it much or little. I shall be told at once that that is going too far. I submit that it is such a matter it is better to go too far than not far enough, and if I ever had doubts before, they have been dispelled here in China. I should not like things done in my house for the like of which the police would raid my coolie quarters, and I know of no right by which you ladies may risk your dollars while your man is forbidden to stake her cents.

It is a matter of principle, and though what I am saying will be ridiculed in some circles, there are others in which it will get fair consideration, which in all I ask for. My view was not put on with a clerical coat, and I claim for it no canonical authority. But such as it is, it is almost certainly the result of more reflection and prayer and even close observation than most views to the contrary, and I would not hold it did I not believe it is also nearer to the mind of the Lord. In smoke rooms, drawing rooms, and other places where they play, it is scarcely expected that the person who will join the rubber. I know one who would, if he thought it right, were he ten times a person, and I ask you if you do yourselves justice in expecting less of yourselves than you do of your representative. I have noticed in the course of life that ideals have a way of avenging themselves not only if we flout them, but if we set them aside as too good for us.

Here in Hongkong we are about to have a big lottery. In the absence of the one clerical member of Committee it was assumed that probably he would not like it. My colleagues are honourable men; I trust it will not seem to savour of impertinence to express a high esteem for them. But surely something questionable is felt to be contemplated when it is thought unlikely the Christian minister will be able to fall into line. I have been told that not fifty people in the Colony will share my view. It may be so. There does not seem to have been even one who saw any harm in the golden calf, and a distinguished ecclesiastic, Aaron himself, gave it his sanction. The tables of the law were broken on it, notwithstanding.

But, few or many, those of us who do object are scarcely to be classed as mere narrow-minded cranks, now that the Indian and Straits Settlements Government, whose example has been pleaded for our local enterprises, have gone back on their positions. Only one Hongkong newspaper, so far as my observation goes, has published this remarkable fact. But in any case the Indian Government, after authorising a couple of lotteries for War Bonds, has re-discovered that lotteries are "distasteful to the natives," and announced that it will permit no more "for any purpose whatsoever."

(I quote Straits papers through the Hongkong Telegraph). The Straits appear to have followed suit, and it is now announced that the Singapore, Penang and Selangor lotteries "represent an experiment in war financing which will not be repeated." This is what one might call climbing down gently. Stripped of expulsive language about exceptional methods in exceptional circumstances, it amounts to a pretty plain admission that an error has been committed. We in Hongkong are left to put up with the "distinct mischief" whose phenomena will develop between now and drawing day, and subsequently.

No Government can afford to play fast and loose with its own laws, particularly such as are designed to cope with moral evils. It is therefore with no disrespect for constituted authority, but, on the contrary, with regret at seeing it weakened, that some of us must dissent from what is proposed now, no matter how popular it may be. I do not overlook the difference between this war lottery and those which bring personal profit to the promoters. But does that matter to the ordinary participant? He is offered the ordinary gambling chance of a big money prize for next to nothing—War Bonds are money, can be turned into cash in five minutes on the market. That is the controlling fact. No honesty of motive can alter it, and no percentage devoted to charity. You are appealing to passions recognised in developed States as degrading and dangerous, and always easier to rouse than to check. Some of you will say to me that your \$5 will be given without the least expectation of getting anything out of it, as you buy a raffle ticket "for the good of the cause." Shall I be pardoned if I suggest a shadow of doubt? The hope of gain is a wonderfully insidious thing. Are you absolutely sure that at the bottom of your minds there is not some vestige of the idea that it would be a very nice thing, if one of these fat prizes should happen to drop your way? But granted your own entire disinterestedness. Can it be supposed to be general? Does anyone for my view was not put on with a clerical coat, and I claim for it no canonical authority. But such as it is, it is almost certainly the result of more reflection and prayer and even close observation than most views to the contrary, and I would not hold it did I not believe it is also nearer to the mind of the Lord. In smoke rooms, drawing rooms, and other places where they play, it is scarcely expected that the person who will join the rubber. I know one who would, if he thought it right, were he ten times a person, and I ask you if you do yourselves justice in expecting less of yourselves than you do of your representative. I have noticed in the course of life that ideals have a way of avenging themselves not only if we flout them, but if we set them aside as too good for us.

Follow me, please, in a little calculation such as even a poor preacher with no head for figures may venture on the fingers of one hand. Of your five dollars, two go to the Red Cross. What becomes of the other three? Very likely they will get into the pocket of some wealthy man who has more money already than is good either for himself or society. The chances are against their bringing any blessing wherever they may go, but in any case they have passed beyond control of yourself, their steward. For your money you get the chance, which you say you do not want, of a prize, and besides—this is the great point in these apologetics—you are promoting an enterprise which will bring in money for war purposes that would not otherwise be available. In other words, you hope that your three dollars will help to induce enough other people to risk their fires to benefit the charity by the spare two more than if you gave your whole share directly. I confess, with the diffidence befitting my cloth upon finance, you seem to me to have devised a roundabout and expensive way of raising funds, and I am rash enough to believe I could have thought out better ways of doing it.

But "the Chinese," I am assured, will rise to a bait of this sort as to no other. It appears then, that the Red Cross is in such straits that we British are called in, to supply the lack of vision of our native neighbours. I do not see it in that light. If you did, you would cry "Are thy servants dogs that they should do this thing?" Well, you are doing it anyway. I submit that that is the bottom fact of the situation, and you will do well to think twice before you allow (Continued on page 2)

GAMBLING.

(Continued from Page 4.)

After all, we are our brothers' keepers. Individually and especially through law and government we are in the position of exemplars to the less developed peoples of the East. And for one I am unable to forget that it is in the name of the Cross that this stumbling block is being set before them, in India, the Straits, and now here in China, and they are keen enough to discern the inconsistency. Above all else, the Cross stands for sacrifice, but the only sacrifice in this case is "a sacrifice of principle, affirmed to be, if not exactly necessary, still permissible for the sake of funds."

The point of view may perhaps find little sympathy, but after all I am a minister of the Cross, and my soul is stirred when the sacred symbol of the faith is like to be made the centre of a carnival. Are we so lacking in conscience and imagination that we insist on having our fun out of Red Cross Day; that our parades will not open simply at the call of those who beg of us for bandages, medicine, crutches, shrouds, for the gallant men whose lives are being broken or surrendered for us; that we demand in return to be entertained, excited, and now offered a gamble for a fortune? I have a vision about it all which will not go into words, but it is Vanity Fair in the midst of the world's Gethsemane.

But you "can't see any harm." I am told. Some extra money will come in, and that covers everything—the permission of a notorious illegality, a tampering with what is admittedly undesirable and dangerous, the dropping of Christian ideals as fantastic and impracticable, the adoption of a course which every fast set east of Suez will hail as a triumph over the alleged puritanism which they hate, as they do not hate the Devil. Truly did that Lord's Apostle say that the love of money is a root of all kinds of evil, and one of the worst is the blighting of consciences of Christian men and women whose senses ought to be exercised to discernment.

Must we do evil that good may come? Adulterate with sulphur the silver and the gold which are the Lord's? I have said my say for the time, with extreme reluctance, believe me, with a curb on my lips, and in my heart an earnest wish to hurt no man's feelings, nor even seem to coerce another's conscience. The loose views on the whole subject of gambling which obtain among Europeans in the East are, it seems to me, a clear and deplorable example of psychological contagion from a lower environment. One has been silent perhaps too long, but in face of a grave danger to public morals under the sanction of the public authority, further silence would be criminal, whether men will hear or whether they will forbear.

EUROPEAN LADY'S LOSS.

Wristlet Watch Stolen from Yacht.

Mrs. Beaumont, wife of Mr. E. A. Beaumont, of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson and Co., prosecuted a small boy at the Police Court this morning, before Mr. J. B. Wood, for stealing a gold wristlet watch, and a purse containing money and papers.

Defendant pleaded guilty. It was stated by Inspector Sim that on Sunday Mrs. Beaumont was a member of a bathing party aboard the yacht Lollypop, and afterwards had finished bathing she left the articles on board by mistake. The defendant was employed on the yacht as a boy. On the day following, the coxswain of the vessel noticed that the boy seemed to have more money than he should have, and he made enquiry, it being shown that the boy had pawned the articles for \$15.

His Worship ordered that defendant receive ten strokes with the birch.

POLICE RESERVE ORDERS.

Orders issued to-day by Mr. F. C. Jenkin, D.S.P. (R.), state:—

Service Board.
All ranks (including Medical and "other" exempt) to attend between 5 and 6 p.m. at Headquarters Club.

Members who for any reason have not already attended with their respective units are warned to attend without delay.

Wednesday, October 3.—Ambulance Platoon.

Thursday, October 4.—No sitting.

Friday, October 5.—No. 6 Platoon.

Tuesday, October 9.—Staff and Company Commanders.

Wednesday, October 10.—Band and Orchestra.

Thursday, October 11.—No. 5 Platoon.

Band Practice.

Tuesday, October 9 and Tuesday, October 23.

Friday, October 12 and Friday, October 26.

Tuesday, October 16 and Tuesday, October 30.

Friday, October 19.

Music Class (Clarionets Only).

Wednesday, October 14, 17, and 24.

Orchestra.

The Orchestra will play in the Public Gardens on Saturday evening, October 6. There will be an orchestra practice on Thursday, October 4, at 8 p.m.

Promenade Concert.

All Inspectors are asked to assist Staff Inspector Arcall, Chairman of the Committee, at the promenade concert on October 6.

Recovered Jewellery.

The \$8931 worth of jewellery which was reported to the Police by a Chinese barrister, named Mr. Chow Tsun-min, as having been stolen from his residence, has all been recovered.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship

"GREGORY APCAR."

having arrived, Consignees of Cargo by her are notified that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by 9th instant, will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined by Messrs. Goddard and Douglas on 8th instant, at 10 a.m.

Claims against the Steamer must be presented in writing within 10 days after arrival of Steamer, otherwise they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by the undersigned in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd., Agents.

Hongkong, 2nd October, 1917.

ROYAL HONGKONG YACHT CLUB.

NOTICE.

THE THIRTEENTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the above Club will be held at the Club House, North Point on WEDNESDAY, 3rd instant 5.30 p.m.

A launch for the convenience of members will leave Murray Pier at 5.15 p.m.

By Order,
D. K. BLAIR,
Acting Hon. Secretary and Treasurer.

Hongkong, 1st October, 1917.

WANTED.

WANTED.—A gentleman tutor to give lessons in ENGLISH, two evenings a week, before 7 p.m. Apply to—F. M. B. c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

PUBLIC AUCTIONS.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

FRIDAY, the 5th October, 1917,

commencing at 11 a.m.

at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street,

500 Reams Paper.

Terms:—Cash.

GEO. F. LAMMERT,

Auctioneer.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

SATURDAY, the 6th October, 1917,

at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street,

A Quantity of Valuable Household Furniture

comprising:—

Oak hatstand with bevelled mirror, tapestry covered drawing room suite, easy chairs, blackwood tables, teapots, flowers

stands and stools, writing tables, teak chiffonier, pictures, lace

curtains, carpets, rugs, etc., etc.

Teak extension dining table and chairs, teak sideboards,

dinner wagons, ice chest, dinner and dessert services, electric

plate ware, cutlery, glass ware, etc., etc.

Double brass and brass mounted iron bedsteads, single and

double wardrobes, dressing tables, washstands, box couch, toilet

crockery, etc., etc.

Also

1 Fowling Piece in fine condition.

On view from Friday the 5th inst.

Catalogues will be issued.

Terms:—Cash.

GEO. F. LAMMERT,

Auctioneer.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship

"SANTHIA,"

having arrived, Consignees of

Cargo by her are notified that

all Goods are being landed at

their risk into the hazardous

and/or extra hazardous Godowns

of the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf

and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or

from the wharves delivery may be

obtained.

No Claims will be admitted

after the Goods have left the Go-

downs, and all Goods remaining

undelivered after the 8th instant,

will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance has been

effected.

Bills of Lading will be counter-

signed by

DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd.

Agents.

Hongkong, 1st October, 1917.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. "COLUMBIA,"

From SAN FRANCISCO,

HONOLULU, JAPAN PORTS,

SHANGHAI & MANILA.

The above-mentioned vessel

having arrived from above ports,

Consignees of cargo are hereby

informed that their cargo is being

landed at their risk into the

hazardous and/or extra hazardous

Godowns of the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf

and Godown Co., Ltd., Kowloon, and

stored at Consignees' Risk.

Consignees of cargo are hereby

notified that they must produce

an Import Permit signed by the

Superintendent of Imports &

Exports Hongkong before bill of

lading can be countersigned.

All broken, chafed and damaged

goods are to be left in the Go-

downs where they will be exam-

ined on Monday 8th inst. at 10 a.m.

All claims must be presented

within a month of the steamer's

arrival here, after which they

cannot be recognized.

No claims will be admitted

after the goods have left the Go-

downs and all goods remaining

undelivered after October 9th

1917, will be subject to rent.

No fire insurance whatever

will be effected.

Consignees are requested to

send in their bills of lading for

countersignature immediately.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

E. CAMERON,

General Agent.

Hongkong, 2nd October, 1917.

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

PURE MILK

An ideal summer beverage

and

the most nutritious food.

DAIRY FARM MILK

is

SAFE MILK.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

NESTLE AND ANGLO-SWISS

CONDENSED MILK CO.,

HONGKONG.

11 Queen's Road Central.

ON account of alterations to

our present Office Building,

we are temporarily removing to

7, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL,

(formerly German Bank Build-

ing) at which address, all com-

munications should be made as

from 1st, October, 1917.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP CO.,

LIMITED.

AND

CHINA MUTUAL STEAM

NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

Consignees per Co's Steamer

"NINGCHOW,"

are hereby notified that the Car-

go will be discharged into Holt's

Wharf, Kowloon, where it will

lie at Consignees' risk. The

Car go will be ready for delivery

from Godown on and after 2nd

October.

Optional cargo will be landed,

unless notice has been given

prior to steamer's arrival.

All broken, chafed, and damaged

goods are to be left in the

Godowns, where they will be

examined on any Tuesdays and

Fridays between the hours of

10.45 a.m. and noon within the

free storage period.

No claims will be admitted

after the Goods have left the

steamer's Godowns, and all Goods

remaining undelivered after the

8th October, will be subject

to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer

must be presented to the under-

signed on or before the 22nd Oct.

or they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be

effected.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,

Agents.

Hongkong, 2nd October, 1917.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE.

Promenade Concert Season 1917.

The Second Concert will be held

in the Botanical Garden

ON

SATURDAY, 6th October,

at 9 p.m.

Vocalists

Miss Faid Cooper Mr. H. E. Muriel

Miss Gordon Mr. E. G. Aquina

Police Reserve Orchestra

74th Punjab Band (By kind

permission).

Admission 30 cents and \$1.00

(the latter includes the right to

use the reserved but unnumbered

chairs).

Naval and Military Forces

in Uniform 10 cents.

Children charged adult prices.

Gate open at 8.30 P.M.

HONGKONG DEFENCE CORPS.

NOTICE.

THE QUARTERLY MEET-

ING of the members of the

Sergeants' Mess will be held in

the Mess Room at 6.45 P.M. on

WEDNESDAY, 3rd instant.

G. E. STEWART, Captain,

Adjutant, H. K. Defence Corps.

Hongkong, 2nd October, 1917.

DOLLAR DIRECTORY

NOW ON SALE

"YOU'RE IN IT."

Agents.

Hongkong, 2nd October, 1917.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,

Agents.

Hongkong, 2nd October, 1917.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

AND

CHINA MUTUAL STEAM

NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

TEL

CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

Three Indians indicted for Murder.

The concluding case of the October Criminal Sessions was heard by the Chief Justice (Sir William Rees Davies) at the Supreme Court. The only capital charge of the Sessions was preferred against three Royal Naval Yard Police men named Dalaor Khan, Moham-ed Khan, and Khair Deen respectively, who are charged with the murder of a Sergeant in the same force—Shahab Deen—at Kowloon on July 7.

The case for the Crown was conducted by the Hon. Attorney General (Mr. J. H. Kemp), whilst prisoners who pleaded not guilty were defended by Mr. F. O. Jenkins, (instructed by Mr. Leo D'Almada).

The following composed the jury:—Messrs. D. G. Nicholl, O. Bernard Brown, H. T. Palmer, W. Gardiner, G. Ireland, Lan Chin-chun, T. D. Pereira.

In opening the case, the Hon. Attorney General first dealt with a few points of law in connection with murder charges, saying that if only one man committed the deed and had others with him at the time, they were equally guilty. In this case it was stated that three men attacked another, but even if only one man struck the fatal blow, the others were guilty. Another point was that it was not necessary to prove the motive under which the murder was committed. Of course, all motives were insufficient, but very often the motive seemed very slight indeed. The intention to actually kill was not necessary to be proved. If an attack were made on a man with the intent of causing him grievous bodily harm, and death ensued, the offence, in law, was one of murder. In speaking to the facts, the Hon. Attorney General said that the alleged offence took place in Nathan Road, Kowloon. The deceased was a Sergeant Major in the Royal Naval Yard Police and the three prisoners were constables. On the day in question, the deceased had been paying a visit to Gan Club Bill, the lines of the Hongkong-Singapore Battalion, and it was whilst he was returning from there that the assault took place. The three prisoners left the Naval Yard just before four o'clock, and it was after that the affair happened. Witnesses would speak of how they saw three Indians attacking another and how they saw the man running away. Two of the men running were identified as the prisoners. They were later seen running down Austin Road, dodging behind houses, and they all returned to the Kowloon Naval Yard just afterwards. The deceased sustained a fractured skull and was sent to the Government Civil Hospital. There two operations were performed, the first of which was successful. Whilst in hospital, deceased made depositions, and he named the prisoners as the men who attacked him. He stated that the men wanted to do certain things which he would not. Two of them wanted to know why he had made them go to Kowloon.

Dr. J. T. Smalley, medical officer for Kowloon, stated that he went to Nathan Road just after the affair, when he saw an Indian, who was lying on a seat, bleeding from a wound behind the left ear. There was blood all over his clothes. Some blunt instrument seemed to have been used. Witness dressed the wound and later the ambulance arrived. The skull was fractured and the wound was a serious one. It would have to be a severe blow to fracture the skull at that spot.

Questioned by Mr. Jenkins, witness said that where the fracture was may have been the weakest part of the deceased's skull. He had heard that the deceased's skull was found to be abnormally thin.

Dr. W. J. Woodman, of the Government Civil Hospital, stated that the deceased was admitted on July 7. He was suffering from a wound behind the left ear and bleeding from the nose and ears. There was a fracture of the skull and the brain was exposed. The man was in a collapsed state. There were bruises on the back, hip, and right arm. All seemed to have been caused by a stick. Deceased died on July 23.

WOMEN IN BANKS.

Their Employment in America.

Women are finding greater opportunities for employment in banking because of the growing business and the vacancies caused by the enlistment and the conscription of men, according to the report just issued by the committee on employment of the Mayor's Committee of Women on National Defence, whose headquarters are at 6 East 39th Street, New York. A survey has been made of fifty-one banks and trust companies by two volunteer investigators, Miss Helen Phelps Stokes and Miss Mary R. Sanford. Women were found at work in all but seven of these institutions. In many of the places visited the employment of women was in pursuance of a new policy.

In two of the banks visited it was said that women would not be employed in banking work in any circumstances. However, according to the report, "There are two classes of banks—those in which there is a real future for women, with salaries in accordance, and those in which it is the policy to employ young, untrained girls at low pay to do clerical work."

"In a very few banks," the report continues, "opportunity is offered for women to reach places of highest responsibility. The taking of women into the business is not so much the question of replacement as it is the growth of the banking business due to the war. If this business growth continues, more women than ever undoubtedly will be needed. So far as could be learned, women are getting larger salaries when they first take up banking than men have received; the reason being that the women employed are older and have a better educational background than formerly was required of the young junior bank clerk."

"In the National City Bank 325 women are employed; in the Guaranty Trust Co., 200; Chase National Bank, 66; Farmers Loan and Trust Co., 78; Bankers' Trust Co., 160; National Park Bank, 75; Equitable Trust Co., 100; Corn Exchange Bank, 70 in one department; Brown Brothers, 60."

"Some of the large banks which are seriously trying out the employment of women have a woman to engage the woman employees and direct their work. In one large bank the woman in charge has been made assistant chief clerk. She and other woman bank employees are enthusiastic about the success of the experiment and feel that for clever, serious minded women of education a good opportunity is offered for promotion and highly paid positions of responsibility."

the cause of death being fracture of the skull. He was then suffering from meningitis due to the wound. Two operations had been performed, one on July 9 for removing a clot of blood, and one on July 27 to see if any abscess could be found. The deceased's skull was abnormally thin, but it must have been a heavy blow. The blow would have been struck from behind.

By Mr. Jenkins.—The instrument used would not have been a sharp one, but if a stick had been used it would probably have been one with defined edges. His impression was that it must have been a stick with an iron washer or ring on it.

Mr. Jenkins pointed out that the deceased was carrying an umbrella with a ring on it and he suggested that if in the struggle the deceased had fallen on to it, that might have caused the wound.

Dr. Woodman did not think so. Neither did he think that the deceased could have been flung on to it with the result of sustaining such a wound. The wound was too much splintered. He thought the wound could have been caused by the deceased falling on to a stone or curb.

Witness did not know whether the deceased recovered from the operation on July 27. Dr. Koch could speak to that. He could not say whether the same sort of blow would have caused the death of a normal man. The deceased thought he was going to recover when he made the depositions.

EUROPEAN OPIUM CASE.

The case was resumed at the Police Court this morning before Mr. J. B. Wood, in which William Alexander Piper, second engineer aboard the s.s. Tung Sing, is charged with being in possession of 748 taels of prepared opium, which was found in his cabin. His cabin boy is also charged with aiding and abetting, but was later discharged.

Sergeant Fallon stated that on Sunday, together with Sergeant Shannon and four Chinese constables, he went aboard the Tung Sing. He asked for the senior officer on board. He was told by the second officer that the chief officer was not there. Witness told him he was a police officer come to search for opium. At the time this conversation took place, the second officer was sitting in the second engineer's cabin. Defendant was there with two European ladies. Witness told defendant that he was going to search his cabin and defendant replied "Go ahead." Then he, the two ladies and the second officer, went off to the saloon. In the top drawer of a cabinet which was unlocked he found two tins of opium. Witness went to open the wardrobe which he found was locked. The third engineer sent for the boy to get the keys. The boy came, but said that he had no key. The defendant, when asked for the keys, replied that they were not in his possession but in charge of the boy. He told them, however, that they could break the wardrobe open. The third engineer broke it open and the police discovered four bags of prepared opium. Defendant seemed to be very much taken aback when the drug was discovered and became a bit excited. He said it did not belong to him and that other people had access to the room besides himself. The boy was taken to the Police Station and defendant said he would follow later. There was nothing else inside the wardrobe besides the opium. Witness did not find any smoking implements.

The cabin boy, the discharged second defendant, said he saw the opium found in the second engineer's room. He saw a packet put inside the wardrobe, but he did not know what it was. He saw the package put in last Friday night. The vessel was then under way from Annam to Hongkong. It was the second engineer he saw put the opium there, lock the door and put the key in his pocket. Witness never had charge of the key. Sometimes other people went into the cabin. Two Chinese from the engine room had access to the room to get stores.

Witness, continuing, said that when the vessel was in harbour at Annam all the engineers slept on deck, but when the vessel was under way they slept in the cabin. On the last voyage, however, defendant slept on deck, as there was a lady on board who was occupying his cabin.

Mr. Grist said the case really was that defendant never went to the wardrobe, and had no idea it contained opium. The captain of the vessel would say that the stuff might very well have been found in any of his drawers.

Norman Caboon, second officer, said that it was part of his duties to look after the ship's stores. He could not say whether defendant had a rifle.

Captain W. Lawrence Havel said he had known defendant about 20 months and he had found him very satisfactory in every way. Every man was supposed to have a rifle, but he could not say whether they all had one.

His Worship decided that there was not sufficient evidence to show that the defendant had knowledge of the opium. Defendant was discharged.

American Pensioners. America has not yet looked all bills of her previous campaigns. Her Government—to its honour—has always been generous in the matter of war pensions, and her expenditure under this head has been enormous. The Civil War alone has been responsible for the almost incredible pension expenditure of over 750 millions sterling, and pensioners being proverbially long lived, the account is far from settled even yet.

QUEEN'S COLLEGE.

The Annual Aquatic Sports.

There was a large gathering of students and friends at the Victoria Recreation Club yesterday afternoon, when the annual aquatic sports in connection with Queen's College were held. The Championship Cup, of which Choo Men-ping was the holder, was won by Douglas Ljung, who got premier place in the three qualifying events and also captured the winning side in the team race. He showed splendid all-round form and in addition to securing the cup was the recipient of a gold medal presented by the Sincere Company. All the events were keenly contested, and the sport provided was greatly enjoyed. At the close, Mrs. W. G. Litt presented the prize. Mr. J. C. Fletcher acted as starter, and other members of the staff assisted in the arrangements. The events resulted as follows:—

Junior School Race.—1, Chan Chi Wei; 2, Mok Ying Kwai. Diving, High and Low.—1, D. Ljung; 2, A. Rumsjah; 3, Lo Man Ho.

50 Yards Handicap.—1, Ko King Fan; 2, Ip Shiu Oi; 3, A. Wahab, Time, 30 sec. Gracel Swimming.—1, Ko Yau Cheong; 2, D. Ljung; 3, Ko King Fan.

Junior Plunge.—1, Chan Chi Wei, 26 feet. Chinese Masters' Race.—1, Mr. To Yiu Shing; 2, Mr. Chan Mo Tong; 3, Mr. Kwok Kan Fat.

Invitation Team Race.—Open to all Schools in the Colony. Holders 1916, Kowloon British School.—1, St. Joseph's College; 2, Queen's College.

Diving for Plates.—Ko Yau Cheong and A. Mahomet dead heat with 10 plates each; 2, Ho Leung Wan. Time, 69 sec. 100 Yards Championship.—1, D. Ljung; 2, Ko King Fan; 3, Ho Leung Wan. Time, 69 sec.

50 Yards Breast Stroke.—1, Ip Shiu Oi; 2, Ko Yau Cheong; 3, Ko King Fan.

Senior Plunge.—1, D. Ljung; 2, Ko Yau Cheong; 3, Lo Man Ho. English Masters' Handicap.—Mr. J. Ralston (4 sec.); 2, Mr. J. C. Fletcher (scratch).

School Champion.—Douglas Ljung, 15 points.

CANTON AFFAIRS.

Our Canton correspondent writes under date of October 1 as follows:—

Lak Ya-kong, commander of the Kwangtung troops, has wired to the Canton Authority stating that his army has arrived at Hangchow and will wait with the volunteers there to march on Yohow as soon as the Kwangtung troops penetrate the Hunan boundary.

It is reported that the Military Government, considering that most of the bandits and their leaders along the East, North and West Rivers are disbanded soldiers, and should be converted into troops in case of need, has decided to issue official documents freely to those who apply for them. Therefore it is said that the Generalissimo's troops are numberless.

The Generalissimo has ordered the training of two battalions of artillery without delay, for his bodyguard, from the new recruits. The Provincial Authority has received further instructions from the Central Government to arrest, besides Dr. Sun, a number of Special Parliamentary members.

The acting Tachun has received a telegram from the Tachun saying that he and Admiral Ching Pih-kwang have arrived at Nanning and as soon as naval and military matters have been arranged with Luk Wing-ting he will return.

HONGKONG TRAMWAY COMPANY LIMITED.

The following is the approximate statement of the Hongkong Tramway Company's traffic receipts for the week ending September 29, 1917:—

	Receipts for week.	Aggregate Receipts for 28 weeks.
This Year: ..	\$15,032	\$525,634
Last Year: ..	14,275	569,432
Increase: ..	757	
Decrease: ..		43,798

CRICKET LEAGUE.

Arranging the New Season's Fixtures.

A meeting of the Hongkong Cricket League was held at the pavilion of the Hongkong Cricket Club last evening, under the chairmanship of Mr. T. E. Pearce. Representatives of the nine Clubs which will participate in this year's competition were present.

At the annual meeting of the League held in 1916 it was decided to abandon League cricket for the duration of the year, but as cricketers in the Colony thought that playing under the auspices of the League would improve the quality of the play, a meeting of representatives was held in August, when it was decided to run the League again this year.

Last evening it was agreed that the old rules should stand and that the old officials should act until the next annual meeting. The main business of the meeting was the arranging of fixture dates, and a full fixture list will be issued in due course.

THE GUNS IN SUSSEX.

Light green of grass and richer green of bush
Slope upwards to the darkest green of fir;
How still! How deathly still!
And yet the hush
Shivers and trembles with some subtle stir,
Some far-off throbbing, like a muffled drum,
Beaten in broken rhythm over us,
To play the last funeral march of some
Who die to-day that Europe may be free.

The deep-blue heaven, curving from the green,
Spans with its shimmering arch the flowery zone;
In all God's earth there is no gentler scene,
And yet I hear that awesome monotone;
Above the circling midge's piping shrill,
And the long droning of the queening bee,
Above all sultry summer sounds, it still
Mutter its ceaseless menace to me.

And as I listen all the garden fair
Darkens to plains of misery and death,
And looking past the roses I see there
Those sordid furrows, with the rising breath
Of all things foul and black. My heart is hot
Within me as I view it, and I cry,
"Batter the misery of these men's lot
Than all the peace that comes to such as I!"

And strange that in the pauses of the sound
I hear the children's laughter as they roam,
And then their mother calls, and all around
Rise up the gentle murmurs of a home.

But still I gaze afar, and at the night
My whole soul softens to its heart-felt prayer,
"Spirit of Justice, Thou for whom they fight,
Ah, turn, in mercy, to our lads out there!"

"The froward peoples have deserved Thy wrath,
And on them is the Judgment as of old.
But if they wandered from the hallowed path,
Yet in their retribution manifold,
Behold all Europe writhing on the rack,
The sins of fathers grinding down the sons,
How long, O Lord! He sends no answer back,
But still I hear the maddening of the guns."

—Arthur Conan Doyle, the Times.

THE CANADIAN ARMY.

Many Americans in Its Ranks.

Since the beginning of the war, a large contingent of Americans has been fighting in the trenches on the western front. For some time an American has been studying the official Canadian reports of the killed, wounded, and missing, and has been in a position to obtain information from convalescent wounded men. He says that the least possible number of United States volunteers in the Canadian army is certainly 35,000 men; more likely they number 50,000. All the States are represented, from New England to Alaska.

It may be equally unexpected that, of the others, about 70 to 80 per cent. is British-born, the French and English native-born Canadians making up the remainder in about equal proportions. The great majority of the enlistments in the Canadian army have come from men born in Great Britain, emigrants to Canada.

AFTER-WAR PROBLEMS.

Governments Bill of Reconstruction.

Sir George Cave, Home Secretary, in moving the second reading, in the House of Commons of the New Ministries Bill, gave a brief introductory account of its scope.

The main object of the measure, he said, was to establish a Ministry of Reconstruction which would be concerned with:—

1. The restoration of normal conditions in connection with commerce and industry and the development of trade in the light of the experience gained in the war.

2. The restoration of the normal rights of persons affected by war conditions and improvements in conditions, also suggested by the circumstances of the war.

Under the first head would come, said the Home Secretary, such matters as:—Commercial and industrial policy. Development of the national and Imperial resources.

Maintenance of new industries. Supply of raw material. Conservation of coal. Inventory of the mineral resources of the Empire.

Supply of oils and fats. Agricultural policy. Shipping policy, and other large questions.

Into the second category he would class the large subject of demobilisation, housing, education, the prolongation for a period of those special powers that had been taken for war purposes, the expulsion and exclusion of aliens, relations between employers and employed, food supply, &c.

It was hoped that the staff would not be a large one, but it must be a skilled one. At present it was not proposed to appoint a Parliamentary Secretary, but powers were being taken to appoint one.

Mr. Herbert Samuel opposed the Bill. He said that the membership of the Government was already too large, and that there were no necessary whatever for the additional Ministry. He was really at a loss to understand what particular functions would be exercised by this new department. There was also much danger of overlapping with other Ministries, and there seemed no reason why the work referred to could not be performed by the Duchy of Lancaster or the Lord Privy Seal. There were already 88 members of the Government, and it did seem it was the desire to attain a century. (Laughter.)

He begged the Government to set some limit to their appetite, and really thought the limit of new offices had been reached.

Mr. Hodge, who also opposed the Bill, said what they were looking forward to after the war was a discontinuance of the meddlesome interference of Government departments.

Mr. Lough moved the rejection of the Bill, but the motion was defeated by 22 votes to 30.

TO-DAY'S MISCELLANY.

"Pip-squeak" is not a new war word—in the trenches, writes a wounded soldier. There it dates from the early days of the war, being one of the onomatopoeic phrases, invented by Tommy to distinguish the different sorts of Hun projectiles. The true pip-squeak is quite a small affair—the "pip" represents the sharp report of its discharge and the "squeak" its explosion on arrival. In the same way "whizz-bang" vividly describes a shell from a 5.9. There is no wailing drone of its coming. The first indication is a "whizz" instantly followed by the "bang" of its percussion.

A correspondent, writing to Home paper, recalls in a small collection of "howlers" published under the title of "English as She is Taught," a quaint definition of a circle: "In that little book a circle is defined as 'a round, straight line with a hole in the middle.' But it is not only children who have difficulty in definition. Once upon a time there was a learned Q.C. engaged in a patent action, and during the case he had occasion to refer to certain mechanisms which were actuated by an eccentric motion. 'The functions of the eccentric, my lord, are so-and-so and so-and-so,' he kept on repeating until the Judge said: 'Mr., you keep using the word eccentric. Now, when that word is applied to individuals I know and appreciate its meaning; but when applied to things I am in utter ignorance. Please explain.' 'Yes, my lord,' said the Q.C., 'I quite appreciate your lordship's difficulty. An eccentric, my lord—I quite appreciate your lordship's difficulty—an eccentric my lord, is a circular disc the centre of which is not in the middle.' The Court was satisfied."

We have heard little of the courage of military bandmen under fire, but an account that has recently appeared regarding the coolness of the 46th Infantry Band of the French Army, which played in a certain engagement under the enemy's fire to encourage the attacking troops, is really one of the finest incidents of the war. The musicians, 15 in all, marched with a column that was advancing upon a town held by the enemy. They struck up the Marseillaise just as the engagement opened. Soon the first bandman fell, but the others marched on still playing. In a rain of bullets another musician went down, but he held on to his instrument. Then, having finished the Marseillaise, the band now numbering 11 men, struck up "The Charge" as the regiment rushed into the enemy's trench. Finally, they were ordered to 5 men and an inventory of the band's effects shows that every instrument had been pierced by bullets or shattered by explosive shells.

The recent discovery that plain clothes policemen, described as Secret Service men, have been in attendance in large numbers at the House of Commons, in order to prevent a demonstration against members, reminds one of the story that Sir George Grey, grandfather of Viscount Grey, when he was Home Secretary, reflected that Lord John Russell's habit of walking home late at night through streets that were none too safe, was distinctly imprudent. Accordingly he asked the Sergeant-at-Arms to direct the police of the House to see that Lord John was shadowed. "Blow you, sir," said the Superintendent, "we see Lord John home every night, and Sir George, too, though we don't let 'em know for fear of frightening them." As a matter of fact, nearly all Cabinet Ministers and all Prime Ministers are closely attended by Scotland Yard detectives. Only one Cabinet Minister, however, ever had any special contact with the criminal classes: he was the great Lord Shaftesbury, whose work among the poor gave him exceptional opportunities in this direction. When out of office, Lord Shaftesbury was told by one of his proteges of the Feins, plot to blow up Cold Bath Prison. He took the men down instantly to the Home Office to be punished for his pains. Next day the men were hanged.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

Big Cotton Goods Order
For Japan.

It is reported from Osaka that cotton spinning companies there last week received orders from the Washington Government for the supply of certain war necessities valued at \$3,000,000. The Osaka market has consequently assumed unusual activity.

American Export Prohibitions.

Mr. Sato, Japanese Ambassador at Washington, reports by telegraph to the Tokyo Foreign Office as follows regarding the American embargo on exports: "Under date of September 17 the U. S. Board of Export Control has announced that the export of iron and steel plates, pig iron, steel scrap, steel billets, and the other articles mentioned below, owing to short supplies, or the necessity of conserving supplies for the purposes of the war, will only be permitted under licence in cases where the exports are: (1) for actual war purposes or contribute directly to the cause of the war; (2) directly contributory in exceptional circumstances to speeding production of important articles wanted by the United States; (3) not large enough to affect American requirements; and (4) are used in small quantities for medical purposes or for the preparation of medicines. The above decision is not any extension of the export prohibitions already announced. It is simply a publication of the basic regulations framed for the use of the officials in determining whether a licence for the export of given goods should be granted. The articles coming under these regulations, besides the iron and steel goods mentioned above, are as follows:—Alcohol, aluminium, hydrochloric acid, ammonia, nitrate of ammonia, silicic acid, silicate of soda, boiler tube (iron and steel), butter, phenol, sesame oil, cream, nickel ore, cotton lint, ferric-silicon, nitric acid, nitrate of soda, nitric salt, phosphoric acid, nitrate, naphthalene and generators for Army and Navy use, sodium, steel bloom, steel sheet and bar, steel slab, sugar, sulphur, sulphuric acid, coal, tinplate, tungsten, wireless apparatus, wheat, flour, and wool."

Would Increase Marine
Tonnage.

The simplest, quickest and easiest plan of increasing tonnage available for cotton shipment, and at the same time making available a large amount of tonnage for more important war uses, is by increasing the density of the American bale from the present average of 224 pounds to the Egyptian basis of about 37 pounds; or better still, the Chinese basis of 55 to 60 pounds, says the *Textile World Journal* (Boston). The tonnage involved is enormous and the cost of the plan would be small as compared with the expense involved in providing a similar amount of new shipping. Our Government, through the United Shipping Board Emergency Fleet Corporation, is planning to build 5,000,000 dead-weight tons of shipping within 18 months at an estimated cost of about \$900,000,000. If the plan of economising tonnage by increasing the density of the American cotton bale could be put into operation within a few months, based upon annual export of only 6,000,000 bales, it would result in a saving of not far from 1,000,000 dead-weight tons annually. This would be the case even if the average density of American bales was increased to only 25 pounds. It would render available for other use from 15 to 20 steamers to 5,000 dead weight tons each, as being that these steamers would be able to make only 12 round trips a year between American and European ports. At \$200 a dead weight ton, these steamers would be worth a sum far in excess of that needed to re-equip sufficient compresses at important exporting ports in the South to handle cotton destined for foreign countries.

OUR + DAY

18th. OCTOBER 1917.

DRAWING OF WAR BONDS
LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

WILL PRESENT

FREE

ONE TICKET

FOR EVERY \$20.00

WORTH OF GOODS

PURCHASED IN THEIR STORE

(SHIP CHANDLERY DEPT. EXCEPTED)

FOR CASH ONLY

FROM SEPTEMBER 26 TO OCTOBER 16.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

A THRILLING STORY.

Airman's Trials in African
Jungle.

Terrible experiences of a British airman in the East African jungle are told by him in a letter recently received by a relative at Guildford. The aviator, Lieut. G. Garwood, of the Royal Flying Corps, went up to bomb a German ambush on the Rufiji River, but through engine trouble had to descend in the bush, the machine landing with broken propeller in a bog. It took him four days to make his way to a place of safety through the bush infested with wild animals. He tells how in the dusk he was confronted with an ugly black animal about four feet high, with vicious tusks. He climbed a tree and prepared to put in the night there. Later he opened his eyes and saw something like two green electric bulbs about 30 feet from the tree. They moved round it in a circle. This continued for 45 minutes.

The tension was unbearable. I wanted to scream, shout, and yell all in one, but instead I burst out with "The Admiral's Broom," and with a full-throated bass I roared out the three verses. No applause, but a reward—the leopard slunk away. Why had I not thought of it before?

through the awful bush was about 100 yards an hour. His clothing was in ribbons, and his flesh exposed to the thorns, sword grass and flies.

He swam seven more rivers that day and sank down exhausted against a tree. He could hear a lion roaring about 500 yards away, and, somewhat nearer, the grunting of a hippopotamus. Being exhausted I more or less lost consciousness for perhaps half an hour or so. Nothing short of a hippo charging could have made me climb a tree. Am afraid life had little to offer about that time.

It was whilst lying here that the lieutenant "had the annoying experience of snoring twice in the top of 40ft. trees." "It was not until he had passed another horrible day and equally terrible night in the bush that he at last was picked up by some natives. "Their eyes seldom left me," he adds. "Undoubtedly I was a strange sight—my legs bare and bleeding, my short vest sodden, dirty and torn, no trousers, of course, just a dirty tan helmet, a short stick in my right hand, and with four days' growth of beard on my dirty face."

Golf Championship of Japan. In the golf championship of Japan played at Hokkaido on the 23rd ult. Mr. Roper won with a score of 147. Mr. White was second with 151 and Mr. Arthur third with 155. The afternoon was foggy. The conditions were 36 holes, medal play. Mr. White will be remembered by Shanghai golfers as runner up to Captain R. T. M. Barrett in the competition in Yokohama in 1915. The score of 147 is believed to be a record for this competition.

IRELAND.

A Low Birth Rate Last Year.

The 53rd detailed annual report of the Registrar-General for Ireland, giving statistics for 1916, shows that 23,245 marriages were registered during the year, equivalent to rate of 1.13 per 1,000 of the estimated population. This rate is 0.44 per 1,000 below the rate for 1915, and 0.11 under the average for the 10 years 1906-1915.

The births registered during 1916 numbered 91,437—17,161 boys and 44,276 girls—the ratio to the estimated population being 21.1 per 1,000, which is 1.9 below the average rate per 1,000 for the 10 years 1906-1915.

There were 71,381 deaths registered in Ireland during 1916, equivalent to 18.5 per 1,000 of the population estimated to the middle of the year. The death-rate is 1.1 below that for 1915, and 0.5 below the average rate for the 10 years 1906-1915.

The number of deaths from all forms of tuberculous disease registered in Ireland during 1916 was 9,323, equivalent to 2.15 per 1,000 of the population. With the exceptions of 1912, 1913 and 1914, the rate for 1916 was the lowest recorded for Ireland. The rate for tuberculous diseases in England and Wales during 1916, among the civil population, was 1.52 per 1,000, and for Scotland 1.59 per 1,000.

Ship Raised from Depth of
301 Feet.

The Seattle steel steam schooner Northland has been raised from the bottom of the sea at Kake, Alaska, where she sank June 23, 1916, and towed to Petersburg, Alaska. The vessel was brought up from a depth of 301 feet. The methods employed involved the use of a scow converted into pontoons.

HONGKONG SHARE
REPORT.S.—SELLERS; SA.—SALES;
B.—BUYERS; N.—NOMINAL.

OFFICIAL PRICES.

BANKS.

MARINE INSURANCES.

FIRE INSURANCES.

SHIPPING.

REFINERIES.

MINING.

DOCKS, WHARVES,
GODOWNS, &C.LANDS, HOTELS
AND BUILDINGS.

COTTON MILLS.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CORRECTED TO MONDAY
OCTOBER 2, 1917.BENJAMIN & POTTS,
Share and General Brokers,
Princes Building.

Tel. address: Broker.

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SELLING.

BUYING.

SUBSIDIARY COINS.

DISCOUNT PER \$100:

CHINA, 20%.

HONGKONG, 10%.

BANKS.

BANK OF CANTON,
LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE, HONGKONG.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and
General Banking Business
Transacted.INTEREST ON FIXED
DEPOSITS:

For 3 Months 3% per annum.

For 6 Months 4% per annum.

For 12 Months 4 1/2% per annum.

LOOK POON SHAN,
Chief Manager.BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE
DE CHINE.

行銀業實法中

Capital (1/4 Paid up) ... 45,000,000

(1/3 of the Capital subscribed by the Government of the Chinese Republic).

Chairman of the Board of Directors: Andre Berthelot.

General Manager: A. J. Pernotte.

HEAD OFFICE:

74 Rue Saint Lazare, PARIS

BRANCHES:

PEKING, SHANGHAI, TIENTSIN

HONGKONG, and SAIGON.

BANKERS.

In FRANCE: Société Générale pour

l'Etude et le Développement de l'Industrie et du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

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minster Bank, Ltd.

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M. ROUET DE JOURNEL, Manager.

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5, Chater Road.

Hongkong, 20th August, 1917.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

PEAK TRAMWAY CO.
LIMITED.

TIME TABLE.

TO	FROM	EVERY 10 MIN.
1.00 A.M.	1.10 A.M.	10 MIN.
1.10 A.M.	1.20 A.M.	10 MIN.
1.20 A.M.	1.30 A.M.	10 MIN.
1.30 A.M.	1.40 A.M.	10 MIN.
1.40 A.M.	1.50 A.M.	10 MIN.
1.50 A.M.	2.00 A.M.	10 MIN.
2.00 A.M.	2.10 A.M.	10 MIN.
2.10 A.M.	2.20 A.M.	10 MIN.
2.20 A.M.	2.30 A.M.	10 MIN.
2.30 A.M.	2.40 A.M.	10 MIN.
2.40 A.M.	2.50 A.M.	10 MIN.
2.50 A.M.	3.00 A.M.	10 MIN.

SUNDAY.

1.00 A.M. and 2.00 P.M. 10 MIN.

1.10 P.M. every half hour.

1.10 P.M. to 1.15 P.M.

every quarter of an hour.

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1.10 P.M. to 1.15 P.M.

every quarter of an hour.

BANKS.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI
BANKING CORPORA-
TION.

Paid-up Capital ... \$15,000,000

RESERVE FUNDS:

Sterling ... \$1,500,000 at 2/-

—\$15,000,000

Silver ... \$18,500,000

Reserve Liability of

Proprietors ... \$15,000,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS:

Hon. Mr. F. P. Dewar, Chairman.

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